

THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1796.

[Vol. IV.—No. 557.]

VENUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets) A VARIETY OF WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale. The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 9th November, will be sold at Public Vendue, on the premises,

A Lot of Ground on Water Street, containing 60 feet in front, and 123 feet 5 inches in depth, on which is a brick house, with other improvements.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale by

Wm. WILSON,
ROGER COLLART.

October 20.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, on Fairfax Street, in fee simple, lying north, and adjoining to Bryan Hampton's, now occupied by John Duffey. The lot is 33 feet front, and 100 feet deep. The house is a large 2 story frame, with a back building of brick, with a cellar under the whole. There is also a frame stable on this lot.

One other Lot of Ground on Wolf Street, 80 feet, running back 106 feet 5 inches to a 20 feet alley on which is erected a back frame building, in which Thomas Irwin now resides. This lot is subject to a ground rent of four pounds per annum. For terms apply to

October 13, JOHN JANNEY.

Robert Hamilton,

HAVING admitted his Brother JAMES HAMILTON into Partnership on the first of this month, acquaints his friends and the Public, that the Business will in future be conducted under the firm of ROBERT & JAMES HAMILTON. N. B. A few eligible building Lots for sale, adjoining the dwelling house of

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Antigua Rum & Mus-

covado Sugars, London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes, hogheads, and quarter casks, warranted 5 years old, and of a very superior quality, Rice in hogheads and tierces, Fifty barrels prime New-York Potk, James River Coal,

FOR SALE BY

ROB. & JAS. HAMILTON.

Sept. 17.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell a Lease of between 4 and 5 years of the House he now occupies, together with a large stable for 12 horses, &c.

To a person who has frequented the house it would be unnecessary to say that the character of the UNION TAVERN is well established—that in every point of view it stands on nearly equal grounds with the best in regard to nautical custom its situation is highly preferable to any in Alexandria.

Presuming a purchaser would intend pursuing the avocation he now follows, he can accommodate him with every article of Household and Kitchen Furniture, necessary to a well regulated house and extensive custom.

Possession may be had on the first of December. The terms of payment will be made easy. JOHN GADSBY.

Oct. 18.

For Charter,

THE BRIG

Virginia,



Burthen 300 hbd's. of tobacco.—For terms apply to

SHREVE & LAWRASON.

Who have for sale—Queen's ware in crates, well assorted; glass ware; double Gloucester cheese in hampers; Liverpool salt in sacks and loose; pipes in boxes; pearl barley in kegs; barr lead; candles by the box. Oct. 18.

CAPT. CROWD HILL,

OF THE SHIP SALLY,

JUST ARRIVED FROM WHITEHAVEN, AND NOW LYING AT ADAMS'S WHARF.

HAS FOR SALE ON BOARD,

A QUANTITY OF

EARTHENWARE,

In Crates, well assorted, together with a small assortment of

CUT & PLAIN FLINT GLASS,

Superfine Muffard by the box, high and low priced boxes of HARDWARE, well assorted for country stores, garden, ditching, and ballast spades, 8d. and 10d. nails, pump tacks and scupper nails, large and small spikes. Also, a cask of Ship's Chandlery, well assorted, low priced hats in cases, do. do. woollens, calicoes, chinizes, swandown, cambrics, checks, &c. all of which will be sold low for cash.

October 25.

Macleod & Lumfden,

BEG Leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have imported in the snow Nancy from New-Castle, a large assortment of ENGLISH CROWN GLASS of a superior quality, which enables them to glaze pictures and windows of all sizes from 36 inches by 26 inches down to 10 by 8 on moderate terms. Good allowance to those who take a quantity. Likewise, sundry crates of well assorted EARTHENWARE, with some Black and Brown Ware, consisting of baking dishes, covered jars, milk mugs, &c. &c. As also, an elegant assortment of best FLINT GLASS, consisting of decanters, goblets, jelly and wine glasses, &c. which they will sell wholesale on moderate terms.

N. B. Painting, gilding, and glazing in all its various branches. Walls of rooms &c. stained & painted any colour, in a new stile. An apprentice wanted of good morals.

October 22.

Carne & Slade

Have just received from Philadelphia a general assortment of

Bar Iron, Share Moulds,

Blistered Steel, and Waggon Boxes, which they offer for sale at their store in Fairfax Street, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's new Buildings.—They fully intend keeping a constant supply, and paying due attention to those who may be pleased to favour them with their commands, in order that they may meet with no disappointment, for they shall be regular in their Spring and Fall importations of Crawley Steel, Anvils, Vices, Files, Rasps, Sheet Iron, Sledges, and Hammers, with nearly every other article which a Blacksmith wants, they flatter themselves no person will be able to give more general satisfaction.

N. B. By the very first vessels from Liverpool and Bristol they expect a very general assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Earthen Ware.

Sept. 3.

Flour Store.

THOMAS PETERKIN will Store Flour for any length of time, at six pence per barrel, in the warehouse lately occupied by James M. McRea and Co. adjoining Messrs. Shreve and Lawrason.

Oct. 19.

Blank Manifests for sale at this Office.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

MR. PRICE,

As the following places in a very conspicuous light, the under-handed measures that have been practised to lessen Mr. Adams in public esteem, you will promote the cause of truth, and expose the calumniators of this meritorious citizen, by giving it a place in the MIRROR.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

B—, N. Jersey, Oct. 19.

MR. FENNO,

A short time since, a certain S. S. residing at Trenton, who is said by some persons to be a refugee from England, sent me the enclosed paper.—A large packet of the same was sent to our town, directed to a number of the citizens; and, as I have since been informed, they were circulated through all parts of this and the neighbouring states. It is headed at Boston; but there is no doubt of its having been printed at Philadelphia, under the auspices of a certain club. A similar artifice was practised by the same club, in regard to the petitions against the British treaty. Large packets of those petitions were dispatched to all parts of the union; and thus the opinions of those men, whom America, France, and all the world abhors, were attempted to be palmed on the legislature of the U. S. as the sentiments of the American people. In the present instance the same game is playing.—The question is, whether the electors of the United States will exercise their own unbiassed judgments, or submit to the control and influence of a Jacobin club, aided by the exertions of a foreign incendiary.

As these manglers of the work of Mr. Adams have most impudently garbled and altered their pretended extracts from his book, I have referred to the pages quoted in their lying handbill, and have transcribed the sentences at large, which I request you to insert immediately under it; and I trust the candor of those printers who have published the first, will lead them to insert these also.—It is but justice to their readers and the public.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Boston, 24th Sept. 1796.

At this important crisis, George Washington having declined serving as President of the United States, after the 4th of March next, and John Adams having been held up as a candidate to succeed him in that office, it is conceived a duty to submit to the consideration of the citizens of the United States, sundry political doctrines and opinions on government, written by Mr. ADAMS, whilst Minister at the Court of London, in his book, entitled, "A Defence of the American Constitution."

Let the Independent Citizens of America, now determine how far Mr. ADAMS has apostatized from all his former sentiments in favour of American liberty and independence, by

writing this eulogium of Monarchy and the British Constitution, and consequently, how far he is to be regarded as a fit person to be elected President of the United States.

AMERICANUS.

VOLUME I.

PAGE

8. A limited Monarchy may justly be denominated a Republic.

110. Wealth, Birth, Family Pride respected by all people.

116. Wealth, Birth, and Virtue form the best men.

159. A Commonwealth can no more consist of a people without gentry, than of a gentry without people.

206. Kingly government best, Tyranny worst: No city is more wretched than that under Tyranny, nor any more happy than that under regal power.

294. If the power of negotiation and of treaty be in one man, there can be no intrigue.

321. Had Epaminondas lived to display his talents as a Legislator, the world might have been blessed with an English Constitution, two or three thousand years sooner than it was.

324. Limited Monarchy the best government; superior to Republicanism.

360. Distinctions of Poor and Rich, as necessary as labour and good government: the Poor are destined to labour; the Rich, by advantages of education, independence, and leisure, to superior stations.

373. Men of property and family fittest for public service.

375. Rich, well born, well educated, must be preferred to Office, otherwise the people themselves will despise them.

379. Ministers of the Executive, only ought to be responsible.

Mr. Adams's work is not entitled *A Defence of the American Constitution*. When the first volume was printed, that constitution was not in existence. The London edition is now before me.

Page 8. Does not contain a sentence to warrant the above insinuation.

110. Contains nothing to justify the sentiment alluded to.

116. Ditto.

159. The passage runs, thus—"Harrington says, 'An army may as well consist of soldiers without officers, or of officers without soldiers, as a commonwealth consist of a people without a gentry, or a gentry without a people.'"

206. Contains part of the 9th book of Plato—Plato is describing the tyrant that springs out of mad democracy, and contrasts him with a legal sovereign or king. The whole sentence runs thus—"Let us finish then our worst man. He will be awake, such as we described him asleep, and he who appears the most wicked, shall really be the most wretched. As many men, as many minds; as city is to city, as to virtue and happiness, so will man be to man; kingly government is the best, and tyranny the worst. No city is more wretched than that which is under tyranny, nor any more happy than that under regal power." On this Mr. Adams makes no comment; but, the letter concludes thus, in the next page—"Thus, sir, you have some of Plato's sentiments on morals and politics: how much they are

to Mr. Turgot's purpose, we may shew in another letter."

294. The real passage stands thus— "And if the power of negotiation and treaties, and the whole executive had been in one man, could the perfidious ambassadors of Sparta, and the other States, have intrigued and embroiled every thing as they did?" Compare this with the garbled sentence set against page 294.

321. The passage in the book is as follows—"It is much to be regretted, that Epaminondas did not live to display his talents as a legislator; the world might possibly have been blessed with something like an English constitution, two or three thousand years sooner than it was."

324. The passage from which the distorted sentence is drawn, stands thus—"In a learned and ingenious discourse, delivered by himself, [the baron de Hertburg] he has attempted to shew the advantages of simple monarchy over all kinds of republican governments, even that best species of them, limited monarchies."

360. The sentence in this page stands thus—"The distinctions of poor and rich are as necessary in states of considerable extent, as labor and good government. The poor are destined to labor; and the rich, by the advantages of education, independence and leisure are QUALIFIED for superior stations." The word *qualified* is omitted by the candid quoters.

373. The sentence in question runs thus—"The general, even without being sensible of it, will naturally fall in with the views of the aristocratical body, in promoting men of family, property and abilities; and indeed, in general, it will be his duty to do this, as such are undoubtedly, in general, the fittest for the service." The garblers have here omitted the word *abilities*.

375. Mr. Adams is here depicting, the pernicious effects resulting from a single branch government. The sentence stands thus—"The American provincial congresses had experience enough of this; and gentlemen were more convinced by what they there saw, heard, and felt, than they would by reasoning or reading; it was generally agreed that the appointment of officers by lot would have been a more rational method—but this is not all: the army, revenue, excise, customs, police, justice, and all foreign ministers must be gentlemen, that is to say, friends and connections of the rich, well born and well educated members of the house; or if they are not, the community will be filled with slander, suspicion and ridicule against them, &c." The passage it appears is directly levelled against the doctrine of the wretched garblers.

379. The sentence stands thus—"I had almost ventured to propose a third assembly for the executive power, but the unity, the secrecy, the dispatch of one man has no equal; and the executive power should be watched by all men; the attention of the whole nation should be fixed upon one point, and the blame and censure, as well as the impeachments and vengeance for abuses of this power, should be solely directed to the ministers of one man."

The foregoing quotations may serve to develop the impudence and roguery of a set of the most abandoned calumniators that ever attempted to impose on the people of any country whatever.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

MR. PRICE,

IT has been a source of surprise to me lately, in reading over the public newspapers, to find scarce any thing but the declamations of party, respecting the approaching election of our first magistrate; this party reproaching that with an attachment to monarchical principles; and that retorting upon this a wish to introduce anarchy and confusion by sup-

porting their abettors. Now, in viewing both, I cannot see that either of them seem to have any wish to listen to a fair and impartial statement of facts; but endeavour to bias those citizens who have not an opportunity of judging for themselves, by representing the hero of their party as the only person calculated to fill the office of President, each building one another's claim on the ruin of his antagonist's character.—That I may not be supposed to follow the same plan, I shall only recapitulate the merits or demerits of either, and by a rational comparison, my fellow-citizens will be able to judge who shines most conspicuous from the contrast.

The Jeffersonians universally brand Mr. Adams with an attachment to monarchical principles, which they say is to be found even in his writings in defence of the American Constitution. It is to be lamented, that this treatise is so scarce as not to allow the people the privilege of judging for themselves. On the other hand, Mr. Jefferson is as universally condemned for want of firmness. These seem to be the only charges against either of these gentlemen—Now let us trace these to their original source, and we shall be better able to judge of the justice of such a charge against either party.

If we attend particularly to the whole of Mr. Adams's Defence, it will be found to be little more than an eulogy on the British constitution and of the harmony of its powers—though it must be confessed by every impartial man on perusal, that it conveys strong aristocratical principles, and seems particularly to indicate the necessity of the Executive having sufficient authority to counterbalance the effects of a mad democracy; at the same time directly recommending that most despotic and dangerous principle, of bestowing all affairs of government upon the *Rich and Well-born*!—It is astonishing to me from whence he derived such humiliating epithets—not surely in that land of liberty of which he was so firm a supporter. We will suppose it, for his own honor, to have been engendered in the parafitical court at which he resided. Yet, if we attentively consider this circumstance, we must suppose Mr. Adams had brought his mind to be familiarized to such proceedings; and, should this country once see him at the head of affairs, is it not reasonable to suppose, that, flattered by the eminence of his situation, and more so by the many solicitors for his favour, who will be ready enough to approve of any project he may adopt for the extension of power, provided there is any probability of advantage arising to themselves—that he may make many encroachments on the constitution; and, as nothing is more likely than that the supporters of his measures would be promoted to the benches arising from his administration, the Americans, on this view, have a pretty prospect of the aristocratical system and general corruption which might in time creep into our government.—

If Mr. Adams has any faults which may object to his holding the supreme Executive, it is a predilection in favour of Tory principles. But how far this may influence him in the administering that office, I leave to the consideration of my fellow citizens. In looking over the history of the Revolution, it appears that Mr. Jefferson retreated from public affairs at a time when the State was invaded by an enemy; the first enquiry is what were his reasons? It is well known that many of the Southern States suffered most materially during the war, not only in private property, but in the public records being carried off, which was a loss to the community at large. Those, with a number of other aggravating circumstances, natural to a ruinous contest, so much soured the temper of the people, as to break out in public murmurs. As they had no one on whom they could with justice affix any blame, they grew dissatisfied with the government (for a mind dissatisfied with itself, seldom feels pleased with any thing around it) and by a natural

transition scrupled not to find fault with the conduct of the governor.— This spirit of rancour ran so high that when the time for which Mr. Jefferson was elected expired, he declined serving again, more from a view to reconcile the spirit of party, which he knew would give the enemy a double advantage over the natural weakness of our rising country, than from a wish to retire from public affairs. The event succeeded as he expected. The election of a new governor quieted the dissentients, and restored unanimity to the public cause.—As so much had been said respecting Mr. Jefferson, an enquiry was now made into his conduct, and six months were allowed to bring in the charges against him; but it appeared no person then saw any thing in his conduct deserving of censure, though much for applause; in consequence of which the Assembly came to a resolution, of his having deserved the confidence of his country, which was passed unanimously; and a subsequent Assembly, eight years after this, again repeated it. To his retirement in '93, whatever people may pretend to say of his foresight, I believe no one then foresaw an impending storm, and if he retired it was from a conviction that his services were no longer wanted by his country; his cotemporary had already hinted to him that they were no longer desired by the executive, who, I suppose, had been influenced by some of those pretended patriots, equally enemies of their country as of all civil liberty, and who had no hope of ruining their country as long as he remained in office, to check their ambition.

After having mentioned these few circumstances, in which if there is any inaccuracy, my fellow-citizens will please to let me right, I shall leave to themselves, whether it would be better to chuse a man who has hitherto supported the present system of affairs, but who, from his attachment to the Well-born of every species, may not in time reduce the country to a confirmed aristocracy, which must end in a dissolution of the union, if not the dreadful alternative of a civil war—or whether you will support a man of known republican principles; one whose real abilities have made him the admiration of his countrymen, and whose conciliating manners, and perfect knowledge of foreign courts have made him respected by all the powers with whom we are in any manner connected.

As to the other candidates, whom Col. Powell and some of his coadjutors seem determined to support (without mature deliberation and an impartial enquiry after truth, they should be induced to change their minds) it is needless to trouble you, as I presume no person seriously ever thought of giving them a single vote.

BRUTUS.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

To the Freeholders of Fairfax, Prince William, and Stafford.

As an election is about to take place for a President and Vice-President of the United States, permit one of your Fellow-Citizens to make a few remarks to you previous to your exercise of that important right. In determining upon the person to fill the office of President, we should first determine what kind of political sentiments we wish to prevail in the administration of our government; whether such as may incline him who may be appointed, to pursue that line of conduct which has hitherto been pursued by our present Chief Magistrate, or such as may incline him to pursue a different conduct.—If we wish the administration of our government continued as it has been hitherto conducted; then whether Mr. Adams or Mr. Jefferson be most likely to effect that purpose.—As to the latter of these enquiries, we can only judge of the probable future

conduct of those gentlemen by their present and past opinions, so far as we have been able to ascertain them.— First then we will endeavor to form an opinion of what will probably be the conduct of Mr. Adams, in case he be elected President.—Is there danger, if he be elected, of a change in the administration of the government? Those who are opposed to him say there is; because he wishes to change the government into a monarchy.— Those who favour his election say there is no danger; and that he does not wish to change this government into a monarchy. The proofs adduced to support the assertion on each side, are taken from a book published by him, called his defence of the American constitution. Each party supposes there is abundant matter in that book to support their construction. If I were to decide what were Mr. Adams's sentiments, as published in that book, I would unequivocally declare they were inimical to monarchy; that is, to a government composed of an hereditary chief magistrate and an hereditary nobility: But my opinion, I suppose, will have no weight. As this book, however, is said to admit of two constructions, in deciding upon Mr. Adams's political opinions, the most that can be said against it is, that it proves nothing: That it neither establishes the one nor the other. If so, we must seek for other information against him.—If it be not furnished, it ought not to be presumed. It is a precept of religion, as well as of justice, never to presume a person possessed of principles confessedly inimical to happiness, unless they be proved upon him. It would be manifestly unjust against Mr. Adams, who is acknowledged, even by his enemies, to have been once a warm friend to liberty.—If this book then admits of two constructions, one opposing the other, every charitable person would require proof, before they would consider him guilty of the charge of attachment to monarchy. I believe no other species of proof but that which is said to be contained in the book can be adduced against him. Why, then, shall it be presumed? For no reason, perhaps, but to assist the election of Mr. Jefferson.—There is not only a want of proof to support this charge, but there is every reason to believe from other circumstances, that it is totally unfounded.

We are told, that Mr. Adams is highly esteemed in his own state, and will be unanimously voted for there.—That he is also highly esteemed in New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Delaware; and will also be unanimously voted for in each of these states. Those states are unquestionably as republican as we are; and feel as great an abhorrence to the establishment of monarchy. If, then, there was the least foundation for this charge; they would certainly know it; and, as they were among the first to resist the monarchy of Great Britain, they would, undoubtedly, oppose the election of any person whose principles approached it.

From a fair and candid enquiry into the principles of Mr. Adams, it is impossible, from any information we have received, we can believe him guilty of the charge of attachment to monarchy.—But, let us approach nearer to the real point of enquiry. Is there danger if Mr. Adams be elected, of his changing the administration of the government? Who has said that Mr. Adams wished to destroy this government, and establish upon its ruins a monarchy.—Has his conduct as Vice-President tended to that end? If it has, I have not heard of it. Has he opposed the measures of your present Chief Magistrate? If he has, I have not heard of it. The general tenor of his conduct has been friendly to the administration which has prevailed, and unfriendly to that which in all probability would have involved us, my Fellow-citizens, in the calamities of war.—If this has been the general tenor of his conduct, is it not probable that that system of administration which has hitherto prevailed, will be

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continued by him? I think so, without any enmity against Mr. Jefferson or view to deceive you.

If Mr. Jefferson appears as unobjectionable as Mr. Adams, I consider ourselves as bound to give him the preference. Let us then make a few enquiries respecting Mr. Jefferson.

If he be elected President is it probable that he will pursue that course of administration which has hitherto prevailed?—If his past and present opinions have been adverse to the measures of government, the probability is that he will not; but will pursue a different course. As to his opinions then, as far as they have come within our knowledge—On this subject we have been somewhat in the dark. It has been asserted by some of those who advocate his election, that his opinions have not been adverse to the measures of government; they have called for proofs to the contrary; and although it was generally reported that Freneau, when he published his paper which teemed with abuse against the administration of the government, was in the employment and under the patronage of Mr. Jefferson; although it was said, and generally believed, that he approved of certain resolutions proposed by Mr. Madison in Congress, commonly called Madison's resolutions; although it was asserted that a meeting of Mr. Burr, and several members of congress from Virginia, was held at his house to determine, as it was supposed, on the manner of attacking the British treaty after its ratification by the Senate and President; and although he has been brought forward as a candidate by those who have been generally opposed to the administration of the government, some of whom too declaring they should vote for him in preference even to the present Chief Magistrate, because they wanted a change;—yet these suspicions, it was said, were not sufficient proof against him, and that, without better authority than bare common report, we ought not to indulge them. Whether these suspicions be well founded or not I cannot undertake to say; but if they be well founded, they prove nothing more than that Mr. Jefferson has been unfriendly to the administration of the government, and undoubtedly many good men may be found who think in like manner. But however doubtful these reports may have left the fact, it remains no longer so.—A letter of Col. Taylor's has made its appearance. Col. Taylor was in the Senate of the United States when Mr. Jefferson was Secretary of State. He has been in habits of intimacy with those members from Virginia, who live adjacent to Mr. Jefferson; and, Mr. Madison excepted, perhaps there is not a person in Virginia better acquainted with the political sentiments of Mr. Jefferson than Col. Taylor. He has offered himself as an elector, and he is the warm friend of Mr. Jefferson. And why is he his warm friend? Look to his letter, published in the Alexandria paper about a week ago, and see the reason. He declares he wants the administration of the government changed, that it has wandered widely from the republican ground, and Mr. Jefferson is his choice to effect that change.

The question then at last is brought before us in its proper point of view. Shall we elect a person who will administer our government in the manner it has been heretofore administered, or shall we elect a person who will administer it in a different manner? On this great ground our country has been unhappily divided. In this district, I have been inclined to suppose that the friends to the administration of the government would make a decided majority. Those who wish a change seem to have been apprehensive of it.—In order therefore to detach those friends from the support of that administration, they tell us that Mr. Jefferson ought to be voted for, because it will secure us the Federal City.—With many, this observation has had weight; but are we to be frightened from the true point of enquiry by a bug-bear of this kind—there is no danger, my Fellow-Citizens, of

losing the Federal City. I am interested in the establishment of it upon the banks of the Potomac as well as you are—I feel no apprehensions on that ground—Those fears have been excited and circulated by those who with a change in the administration of the government, as a means to effect their great and leading purpose—Shall we then make this change? If we determine to do so, Mr. Jefferson is the person to effect it; but if not, Mr. Adams ought to be preferred. On this subject I beg, I intreat you to reflect—We have hitherto enjoyed a prosperity the most flattering a country ever experienced, a prosperity for which we are indebted to that prudent administration which has hitherto prevailed; and to proceed to the appointment of a person who will change that administration, and in all probability make experiments, the consequences of which we cannot possibly calculate, would in my estimation be the height of imprudence.

A Friend to the present Administration of the Government.

Col. Powell's communication, in answer to "FIRMNESS," will appear in our next—a pressure of other matter compelled the postponement.

Alexandria, November 1.

WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

The following proclamation is copied from a Halifax paper of the 18th of October, received at New York by the British Packet Princess of Wales, in 7 days from Halifax.

PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency Sir John Wentworth, Baronet, L. L. D. lieutenant governor and commander in chief in and over his majesty's province of Nova Scotia, and its dependencies.

J. WENTWORTH. Whereas, information has been communicated to me, by his grace the duke of Portland, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; that the most indubitable proofs of the hostile intentions of the court of Spain against Great-Britain, have determined his majesty to order his naval forces in every quarter of the world, not to neglect any favourable opportunity that may offer of attacking the fleet of Spain, either singly or united with those of France or Holland, or of striking any other blow at the possessions of that crown; and also signifying to me his majesty's commands, that I should in the most public manner possible, give such information to his majesty's subjects in this province, as may best enable them to prevent on the one hand any mischief which otherwise they might suffer from the Spaniards, and on the other hand, to do their utmost to distress and annoy them by making captures of their ships and by destroying their commerce.

I have therefore, thought fit, by and with the advice of his majesty's council to publish this proclamation, hereby calling on, and requiring all his majesty's liege subjects, within his province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies, to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms at Halifax, this 17th day of Oct. 1796, in the 36th year of his majesty's reign.

By his excellency's command—
J. M. FRENCH BULKELEY.
God save the King.

The Editor of the Northern Star, a paper printed at Belfast in Ireland, and some other printers in that town were arrested on the 16th Sept. on a charge of high treason.—A large military

force accompanied the civil officers—when as the editor of another paper says, a common constable might have done the business, no one being disposed to resist the authority.

Mr. Hammond, on the 19th Sept. embarked at Cuxhaven, on his return to England.

Louis the 18th, has found refuge in the dominions of the Empress of Russia. The English papers say, that the King of Prussia would not consent to his being at Brunswick.

Lond Dorchester and family are arrived at Portsmouth, England.

The garrison at Gibraltar consists of 5600 men.

ALGIERS.—The Berly, Captain Sampson, of Boston, has been spoke with in the Mediterranean, a prize of an Algerine corsair. Accounts from American consuls in that quarter give favorable hopes of her being speedily liberated. A strange fatality has attended the negotiations for the liberation of American prisoners. Provision has frequently been made for their ransom money, by government, and as frequently failed. At last, bills to the amount were drawn on the English consul at Leghorn, and accepted by the dey—But the French having taken Leghorn, the negotiation was interrupted. It is however said that the Jews at Algiers have purchased the bills, and that the dey has received the money. One thing is fact, the Americans are emancipated. [Boston paper.]

There cannot be a better comment (says a writer in his conclusion of a communication in the Washington Gazette) on Mr. Adam's book, nor a better example of his principles reduced to practice, than the Constitution of the United States. Let any one impartially read the book and then apply the sentiments it contains to the Federal Constitution, he will find it in the office of the President all of monarchy that is necessary to Mr. Adam's idea of perfect Government. He will find in the Senate all that Mr. Adams requires of Aristocracy, and in the house of Representatives that full and perfect representation, which not only Mr. Adams but any other Republican could demand.

Extract of a letter, dated Amsterdam, September 16, to a merchant in Philadelphia.

"The French army under Jourdan met with great losses, and is returned they say, as far as Frankfurt. But, as 100,000 men are sent from the interior of France to the Rhine, it is thought they will push forward again."

MARRIED.—In this Town, on Sunday evening last, Capt. CALEB GREEN to Miss HANNAH ROBINSON.

Books, Prints, Maps, and Music, FOR SALE.

At the Vendue Store on Saturday the 5th instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, will be offered for sale, a number of

Choice & valuable Books, In the various branches of Literature, in English, French, Latin, and Italian, lately imported from Europe.

As many of these Books are scarce and curious, they will merit the attention of the Connoisseur, and Man of Letters. Also, an elegant fine ton'd 6 key'd German Flute, with flat and sharp joints, some of the newest Songs set to music, Gordon's selection of original Scotch songs in three parts, Jeffrey's American Atlas coloured, Howell's sheet map of Pennsylvania, some curious Italian and other Prints in gilt frames and coloured, &c. A catalogue of the whole may be seen at the Library the three days preceding the sale.

MARSTELLER & SONS.
November 1.

For Sale or Charter, THE BRIG



HOPE,

Samuel Lambert, Master, burthen 160 tons, well fitted for a voyage, and will be ready to receive a cargo in three days. For terms apply to the subscriber,

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

A parcel of large, salted, and well cured Spanish Hides, Cape Wine, N. E. Rum, Coffee, Pepper, Beef, Russia Cordage, Russia and American Duck, one box of 1st Linen, soft leather, 50,000 feet of 1¹/₂ inch N. E. Plank, a few bales low priced India cottons, Taffetas Mollis and Bandana handkerchiefs.

JAMES PORTER.

November 1.

2W

MECHANICAL RELIEF SOCIETY.

The Members of the above Society are hereby notified, that a stated quarterly meeting will be held on Wednesday evening next, the 2d November, at half past six o'clock, at the house of Wm. McKnight

J. V. THOMAS, Sec'y.

October 27.

TO BE SOLD,

At Frankfort, on Friday the 18th day of November next,

Two Tracts of Land in

Hampshire County, the one containing 300 acres, lies on George's run, about one and a half miles from Frankfort, and very near to Patterson's creek, which is navigable for boats to the north branch. This land is well timbered and watered, having a fine stream running through it, and a variety of springs. The quality of the high land is good, and has thirty acres of excellent land, which may be easily converted into meadow. There are only a few acres of this land cleared; and of course the improvements inconsiderable.

The other Tract containing 400 acres, lies on Sandy Ridge, near to Cape Capon. This is good farming land, and on it is a large growth of excellent Pine for plank and scantling. There is on this tract a good seat for a saw mill, with a fine stream of water. The land is not more than two miles from the waters of Capon, where saw logs, scantling, and other materials for building are with great facility transported to the Potomac. There is no land cleared on this tract, and it affords good healthy situations for building on.

There will also be sold on Tuesday the 2d of November, at the house of Mr. Joseph Nevil of Hardy county, a tract of land adjoining to his farm, containing 415 acres. This tract is full of good timber and well watered, and the soil good for mountain land. Some meadow may be made on said tract. It enjoys several conveniences. The main road leading to Moorfield, running through the land.

The terms of sale will be made known by Charles Little, who acts as executor to Col. John Carlyle, and also under a power of attorney from the executors of John Carlyle, John Dalton, and Wm. Ramsay, Gentlemen, dec'd.

The subscriber will attend at Frankfort, on Wednesday and Thursday preceding the sale of the two Hampshire tracts to show the land and plats if required. And on Monday preceding the sale of the Hardy tract, he will attend at the house of Mr. Joseph Nevil for the above purpose.

CHARLES LITTLE.

Fairfax County, }
Danby, Oct. 29. }

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Ravensworth, on Tuesday the 25th of October, a dark coloured BAY HORSE, about 8 years old, rough shod all round, his shoes with steel toes, no white spots or brand about him, as I recollect, sway back'd and has been accustomed to the waggon, but rides well, whoever will return the said horse to me in Alexandria, (or in my absence) to Capt. Jesse Taylor, shall receive the above reward.

AUG. J. SMITH.

N. B. As he was bred in the upper parts of Carolina, he is probably making that way.

November 1.

1f

To be Rented,

A LARGE two story frame house, at the head of Prince Street, lately occupied by M. Joseph Carey: in complete order for a tenant. Possession will be given immediately. Apply to Mr. R. Hamilton, or

A. DOBBIN.

Oct. 24.

3f

To the Freeholders of Fairfax County.

ON the first Monday in November next, at the Court-House in the Town of Alexandria, a Poll will be opened to choose a proper person to represent the District, composed of the Counties of Prince William, Stafford, and Fairfax, as an Elector, to vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States.

C. TURNER, Sheriff.

September 28, 1796.

Bank of Alexandria,

JUNE 16, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the augmented stock, and will continue open until the whole number of shares are filled up.

By order of the board,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

N. B. Any Bank Paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the Money to be paid at the time of subscribing.

Cleaver & Mitchell

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public in general, that they have just imported (from England,)

A General Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

And now offering for sale at their Store in Fairfax street, being the next house above Mr. Robert Youngs.

—CONSISTING OF—

FINE and coarse coatings; white, blue, green, and brown ferges; fine and coarse flannels; velvet and velveteens; cassimers, printed quiltings, and a variety of other waistcoatings; printed calicoes, and shawls, Irish linens. Likewise, a quantity of paper and horn buttons; pins; Japaned waiters and canisters: copper tea kettles; Britannia metal tea-pots, with stands; table knives and forks; pocket and pen-knives; awl blades and thimbles; horn and ivory combs, black and red lead pencils; pocket books; black and red morocco; wafers and sealing wax; table mats; gun flints; Jewharps; Japaned and iron candle snuffers, a few casks of nails, tin plate in boxes; a quantity of earthen ware well assorted; tobacco pipes in boxes, large bowls.

They likewise offer for sale, a quantity of Jaconet, book, striped, and sprigged muslin dimities; plain and coloured bordered muslins; handkerchiefs; striped and clouded nanseds, with a variety of other articles.

They likewise flatter themselves no person will be able to give more general satisfaction.

Sept. 17. 2m1aw

Thomas Breillatt,

North side of King-street, opposite Patton and Scott's

Has for sale, in pound papers sealed, very strong.

British battle and double glazed Gunpowder, wholesale or retail.

Also, watch glasses, spinning cotton, mens' womens' and boys' shoes, hats, pins, needles, threads, tapes, butter, coffee, sugar, glass tumblers, Irish linens, printed and white calicoes, muslins, lawns, mens' English shoes, trunks, durants, camlets, checks, with a variety of Dry Goods.

N. B. A back of hay for sale at Cameron Run.

October 25.

CAME to my plantation some time last Winter a light coloured red STEER, about five years old, marked with a crop on the right ear, and underbit on the left. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

I will sell that three-story Brick House, in King street, where Jackson and Dunnington keep store; and some lots in good situations in this town.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

10 mo. 20th, 1796.

FLAX SEED

THAT IS BRIGHT AND WELL CLEANED.

PURCHASED BY

October 11. JOHN G. LADD.

PLAISTER of PARIS,

Of the best Quality,

FOR SALE BY

PHILIP MAGRUDER.

September 29, 1796.

A VERY VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL, A DISTILLERY AND BREWERY, AND SUN-DRY STONE QUARRIES TO BE LET.

I WILL rent my Merchant Mill at the Little Falls of Potowmack, for any term, not less than seven, or more than eleven years, from the first day of September next. The Mill house is 42 by 40 feet, three stories high, built with stone, and has in it 3 pair of French burr stones, two overshot 18 feet water wheels, and Evans's machinery complete, with every other thing proper and necessary for carrying on the business with dispatch, and at as little expence as possible, all in good order.—From the mill to my landing on the Potomac river, (where crafts of any burthen may deliver grain, and take in flour) it is about 40 yards, and from thence by water to George-Town and the City of Washington, about three miles, and to Alexandria about 11 miles. This situation aided by a sufficient capital, will command the produce of a very extensive back-country, where large quantities of wheat and other grain is annually made, the distance to it being from 8 to 10 miles less, than to any market town upon the navigation of the Potowmack. There are on the premises a large stone Cooper's shop, a stone granary and a commodious Miller's house. At the landing aforesaid a bridge is now building over the Potomac, which is in great forwardness and probably will be finished the ensuing Fall.

There are also on the premises a Brewery and Distillery built with stone, in them are three stills, two coppers or boilers, with every necessary article, all new, and in good order, and sufficiently large to carry on the Brewery and Distillery, upon a very extensive plan. This property I will rent for the same term of years.

Upon my lands adjoining the premises, and along the banks of the river, where crafts may load with ease and dispatch, is an immense quantity of building and foundation stones, four quarries are now open, and as many more may be opened with ease, the stone taken from these quarries is better, and has the preference at this market, to any other stone brought to it. I will rent these quarries separately or together as may best suit.

Upon the top of the hill, and about 200 yards from the Mill is a stone Dwelling house, large enough for the accommodation of a family, also, a kitchen, Dairy, smoke house, &c. and a garden enclosed, and in cultivation, the soil of which is equal in goodness to any in this state. I will also rent this property.

Adjoining to the Brewery and Distillery is a Smith's shop in which is a complete set of Blacksmith's tools, which I will also rent, and if agreeable I will hire to the tenant two negro blacksmiths, one of them is a complete workman.

If I rent out the stone quarries, I will sell three crafts which were built for the purpose of carrying stone. They will altogether bring upwards of 90 perch. Immediate possession will be given, for terms apply to the subscriber in this town.

The Mill, Brewery and Distillery with their appurtenances will be delivered to the tenant or tenants in good repair, and must be so returned, at the expiration of the lease or leases.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.
Alex. August 16.

Wm. Hartshorne & Sons,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Loaf and Brown Sugar in barrels,

Pork in do.

Coffee in hds. and bbls.

Fine and coarse Salt,

32 casks 3d. and 4d. nails.

Bar Iron and Steel.

ALSO,

A few pieces of Bassa Muslin,

A quantity of long and short gloves,

2 trunks of Irish Linen,

And are in daily expectation of

2 bales of Rugs, and 3 bales of twilled

five bushel sacks from Baltimore.

October 29.

FOR SALE,

25 Puncheons 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM, and a quantity of LIVERPOOL SALT.

KEMP HURST & CO.

October 27.

Oliver Price will, on reasonable terms, board six or eight creditable persons

Jackson & Dunnington,

AT THEIR STORE IN KING-STREET, Nearly opposite Messrs. Mandeville and Jamesson's,

Have just received and for sale,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE and second cloths and cassimers, elastic, striped and double milled drab cloths, fine and coarse coatings, rose and duffle blankets, halfhicks, planes, and kerseys, white, blue, and green kendal cottons, fine and coarse flannels, green baize, tambor'd vest shapes, cross bar'd, striped, & spotted cassimers for do. fancy, mole skin, & swansdown do. olive and black velvet and velveteens, thickets, corduroy, Genoa cord, royal rib, black amens and fullians, scarlet and dove coloured cardinals, wild bores, moreens, jeans, Joan's spinning, durants & calimancoes, fine & coarse cloak camlets, cape velvets, white and changeable luteings, cloaking and men's taitin, India and other Persians, handsome furniture calicoes, light and dark ground calicoes and chintzes, book and jaconet muslin and muslin handkerchiefs, muslin cravats, fine and coarse India bumbums, oil cloths for table covers, 4-4 and 7 Irish linens, German and British osnaburgs, German rolls, diaper, and diaper table cloths, silk, cotton, worsted and yarn hosiery, bandanna and other handkerchiefs, plated, gilt, princes striped, and pearl buttons, Turkey red cottons, knives & forks, spectacles, flock locks, H H hinges, snuff boxes, scissars, pen knives, clasp do. candle sticks and snuffers, razors, cork screws, plated and common spurs, needles and pins, tea and table spoons, coarse and fine hats, loaf and brown sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, and indigo, hair seives, ladies' black and red morocco slippers, Florentine and sampler do. &c. &c.

October 22.

A Farm, &c.

WILL be sold on the Premises, on Thursday the 10th day of November next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, the FARM whereon the subscriber now lives, containing 150 acres. It is a pleasant healthy situation, lies near the head of Broad Run, on the West side of Cameron glebe, within two miles of Gum-Spring. There is a young orchard, 15 acres of meadow, 50 acres tillable land cleared within 5 years, the remainder is well timbered, the soil is good, lies well for farming, it is plentifully watered. There are 21 bushels of wheat sown in good order, and some rye. The dwelling, barn, and other houses are built of logs. A spring of excellent water near the door. Cash will be required for one half of the purchase, and 12 months credit will be allowed the purchaser for the other, on giving approved security. The title and possession will be made agreeable to the purchaser.

On the same day will be sold for cash, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Hay, Fodder, Household Furniture, Farming Tools, &c.

HENRY PETERSON.

October 22.

For Sale,

AN equal undivided half of two tracts of Land, lying in Stafford County—the first contains upwards of 200 acres, it is situated one mile from Stafford Court-house, about the same distance from Aquia Creek, 10 miles from Fredericksburg, and 15 from Dumfries. On this tract is a good dwelling house, out houses, orchards of different fruit, &c. The other contains upwards of 400 acres, is bounded by Aquia and the Hope creek, and about three miles from Potomac river, nearly 300 acres of this land is woodland. An excellent quarry of Free Stone can be opened about 100 yards from tide water—it is superior to any land on Aquia creek for fish and towl. It is useless to give a further description, as it is presumed those inclinable to purchase, will first wish to see it. Suffice it to say, that in point of soil, situation, health, and convenience, it is equal, if not superior to any land in Stafford County. For terms apply to Mr. Charles Stern, or the subscriber.

JOHN WALLER.

Stafford County; } 1 mep.

October 29.

To be Sold,

A Mulatto Joiner and Carpenter, who understands his business. For terms, please to enquire of BENJAMIN DULANY. Clermont, Oct. 15.

HUGH SMITH,

HAS received a few sets of elegant NANKEN TABLE CHINA, and a variety of pieces and patterns of tea sets, which he is now opening at his store in King-street, next door above Mr. Robert Allison's.

Oct. 23.

POMERY & ISABELL,

INFORM the public, that they have received, and are now selling at their store in King street, the undermost articles at wholesale, an elegant and extensive assortment of fashionable gilt plated, and metal Buttons, Manchetry, consisting of velvets, velveteens, twill'd and plain corduroys and thickets, fainnets ribdeleers, royal ribbs, fustians, &c. A large assortment of Worsted Hosiery, worsted rugs of an excellent quality, and a parcel of well assorted Irish linens. The above will also be sold at retail, together with a general assortment of seasonable Goods, at the most reduced prices, for cash, in which are included, Blankets of a very superior quality, Carpets and Carpeting. The best price given for bees-wax, in cash or goods. The advertisers will rent a stable and coach house, fit for a store-house, adjoining their dwelling. Possession may be had immediately.

October 25.

epif.

Spanish Hides,

BLOWN SALT,

PORK,

TAR,

COFFEE,

ANTIGUA RUM,

ENGLISH CHEESE,

LONDON PORTER in Hampers,

One trunk of IRISH LINENS,

Some elegant CLOCKS,

FOR SALE BY

Fletcher & Orway.

ALSO,

An Elegant Charriot,

Of the best workmanship, made in Paris, with harness complete; and

A Riding Chair.

October 19.

t.f.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS WAREHOUSE IN PRINCE-STREET.

SUGARS and Coffee in Barrels, Malaga Lisbon and Sherry Wines in quarter casks, Continental Rum, Gin and Cordials in barrels, Molasses in hogheads, a few pipes French Brandy, a few hundred bushels Saff, Cahile, brown, white and Windsor Soap in boxes, mould and dip Candles in do. Chocolate in do. Pimento in bags, Caffia in boxes, Bohea Tea of the best quality in chests, White Lead, Red Lead, and Spanish Brown, Copers, roll and powdered Sulphur, a few boxes, pipes, and crates of Liverpool ware, Tanners' Oil in barrels, Timothy Grass seed, a quantity of shoes and boots, printing, writing, and wrapping paper, &c. &c.

October 20.

John Mandeville

HAS received by sundry ships from Europe, and has now for sale, a great variety of British Manufactures, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. They chiefly consist of WOOLLENS (suitable to the season) worsted, cotton, and silk hosiery, brown and white British linens; ribbons, silks, gloves, hats, a great variety of printed chintzes, cottons and calicoes, a well chosen assortment of corduroys, thickets, Genoa velvets, &c.—Metal buttons, pins, thread and other haberdashery—saddler's ironmongery—Also, a choice parcel of the best finished London scale beams and chains, to weigh 1000lbs. and upwards—As likewise, a few casks of excellent bottled Porter and brown Stout. He also daily expects a further quantity of cloths, flannels, blankets, low priced cassimers, &c.

Any person inclined to purchase the whole stock in trade, will be treated with on good terms and a liberal credit.

Oct. 18.

WANTED,

AN EXPERIENCED CLERK of a good character

MANDEVILLE & JAMESON.

October 22.

Samuel Craig

HAS received by the late arrivals from England, his fall supply of GOODS, which he is now opening for sale.

Oct. 19.

2w.

Four Dollars
ON TUESDAY every week
Store (corner of
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Of which the
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October 13
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Sept. 17.